

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA

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NO FARM HELP PROBLEM

There will be no such dearth of hands as confronted the farmers last year, according to the chief of the bureau of crop estimates. More than 6,000,000 men will be available for agricultural work when the harvest season arrives, he says, and they will accept wages from 20 to 25 per cent lower than those they received in 1920. This will permit the filling of a large acreage and guarantee continued low prices of farm products.

The point of view from which it is most desirable to consider this situation is that of the farmers. The sharp decline which has occurred in food prices since the harvesting of the last crop has not been an unalloyed blessing. Consumers have benefited at the expense of the producers. The farmers were dealt a severe blow when corn, cotton, wheat, tobacco and livestock fell to the current level. Their purchasing power was seriously curtailed. There would have been no such result if the cost of other products had been reduced in like proportion, but it has been only in the last month or two that some of the things needed by farmers—agricultural machinery, for example, have receded from the peak prices of the war, and as yet comparatively few have come down to the same extent that farm products declined.

The further reduction in the price of the latter, which it is predicted will result from the increased acreage made possible by the abundance of labor, may not, therefore, be as conducive to the general welfare as at first thought it would appear to be. One might suppose that a big crop at low prices would be just as profitable as a small one at high prices; but this is not always the case. A glutted market sometimes makes it impossible for the producer to obtain for his product even the cost of production.

The end in farm hands' wages will help the agriculturists, but to insure their prosperity it is essential that there should be improved methods of distribution, so that it will be unnecessary for them to dispose of their crops at ruinous prices—prices which are not always passed on to the consumers, because the middlemen sometimes hold the grain, meat, cotton, wool and tobacco until an artificial shortage has been created and thus are enabled to make the consumers pay a stiff price.

The country as a whole will not prosper unless the farmers are prosperous.

WILL ITALY PASS THE CRISIS?

With the national elections less than a month away, the industrial and political situation in Italy is gradually moving toward a critical stage. It is possible that the hand of the government may be forced, knowing the time for balloting. In this case, it is impossible to foresee what might or might not happen. Giolitti has just steered the country safely through a dangerous crisis, but unless he can find some means to quiet the turbulence that is sweeping over the northern provinces, all the good he accomplished before may be trampled down and destroyed in the prevailing turmoil.

The cable news which no doubt is severely toned down before permission is granted to spread it to the world indicates a condition of violence under which even the strongest country could not long survive. If it is assumed that the worst is not revealed by the news and that the situation is given its best appearance by cable information, Giolitti has one of the biggest jobs in Europe. Doubtless some of the violence may be explained through the Latin temperament which breaks over legal restrictions quicker than others and as a rule more quickly subsides. In the case of Italy, however, the condition has continued long enough to demoralize the country's industries and constitute a threat to national existence itself.

Civil war is in progress. Political and industrial factionalists have literally taken over the country. The government will be lucky if it is in its traditional place by the time election day, May 22, rolls around. If the premier is successful, as he hopes to be, it is possible—certainly in fact—that he will use his advantage to put an entirely new face upon the situation.

OUR GREATEST NATIONAL HABIT

Figures have been compiled showing how many pies and cakes, cream puffs and eclairs, chocolate candies, sandwiches and sweets were consumed by American soldiers stationed in Germany last year, and they seem to bear out the assertion that Americans are fond of sugary edibles more than any other people in the world. Prior to the war, the Englishman, with his predilection for jam, was the champion sugar eater, consuming 43.3 pounds a year. The American was a close second, with a consumption of 31.6 pounds. The Frenchman, the German and the Hollander ate about 40 pounds each, while the annual consumption per capita in Greece, Italy and Serbia was only several pounds. But there has been an increase in our consumption of the sweet stuff since then, and we are now probably well in the lead.

We eat so much sugar because we like its flavor, rather than because of its nutritive value. It is fortunate for us that unless taken in extraordinary quantities it is digestible. Investigations made by government experts show that there is little basis for such popular beliefs as that heavy consumption of sweets may cause gout. As it is a highly concentrated food, however, the experts say it is inadvisable to eat more than four or five ounces a day, unless one is engaged in hard muscular labor out of doors.

We have given up using sugar with meat. Old cook books show

that meat pies used to be highly seasoned with sugar and spice. The mince pie is about the only survivor of this kind of dish. But we use sugar with many other things that from a gastronomical point of view might be better without them. There is danger that our custom of sweetening things will cause us to lose our appreciation of the fine flavor of unsweetened tea and coffee, the nutty taste of grains, and the natural taste of wild fruits. With their true flavor concealed by sugar these things lose some of their piquancy, and we do not have the variety of flavors that we would have if we used the saccharine material less greedily.

ASSOCIATION TO DISCUSS INLAND WATER FREIGHTS

(By Associated Press)
 NEW ORLEANS, La., May 2.—Prominent in the list of subjects to be discussed at the third annual convention which opened here today to continue until May 4, inclusive, of the Mississippi Valley association, is inland waterway transportation, according to W. M. Hough, general freight agent of the Mississippi-Warrior River Barge line.

With 55 per cent of the population of the United States in the 20 states that will be represented at the convention, the district also boasts, according to statistics issued by the association, 64 per cent of the area of the country; 69 per cent of the agricultural acreage; 52 per cent of the lumber production; 79 per cent of the mineral production and 43 per cent of the manufactures. That the question of cheaper transportation will be a leading question is therefore argued.

According to Mr. Hough, the growth of rail transportation has not kept pace with the growth of the valley section. He stated that 26

GERMANS SPECULATE ON KNOX RESOLUTION

(By Associated Press)
 COBLENZ, Germany, May 2.—The Germans of Coblenz have been speculating with deep interest on the possible effect of the Knox resolution in congress, declaring that a state of war no longer exists between America and Germany.

Whether the adoption of that resolution would cause the withdrawal of the American forces in Germany has been the main subject of discussion in the German press of the occupied territories.

ures compiled by the federal government showed that from 1900 to 1918 there was an increase of 166 per cent in tonnage handled by railroads while there was an increase of 33 per cent in mileage; 77 per cent in number of freight cars handled and 71 per cent in number of locomotives. The only possible way to meet this shortage in facilities, according to Mr. Hough, is utilization of the inland waterways to their capacity.

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THE OIL INDUSTRY, this company owns a perpetual lease upon 720 acres, right in the heart of the new oil district in Colusa County California and is now prepared to take subscriptions for treasury stock. The directors of this company a short time ago, authorized the sale of 100,000 shares of the Treasury stock at 25¢ per share, but since that time the company has practically made arrangements with the California Corporation Commission to sell its stock in that state, and when those arrangements have been completed the company will open an office either in San Francisco or Los Angeles and the price of the stock will be raised to 50¢ per share.

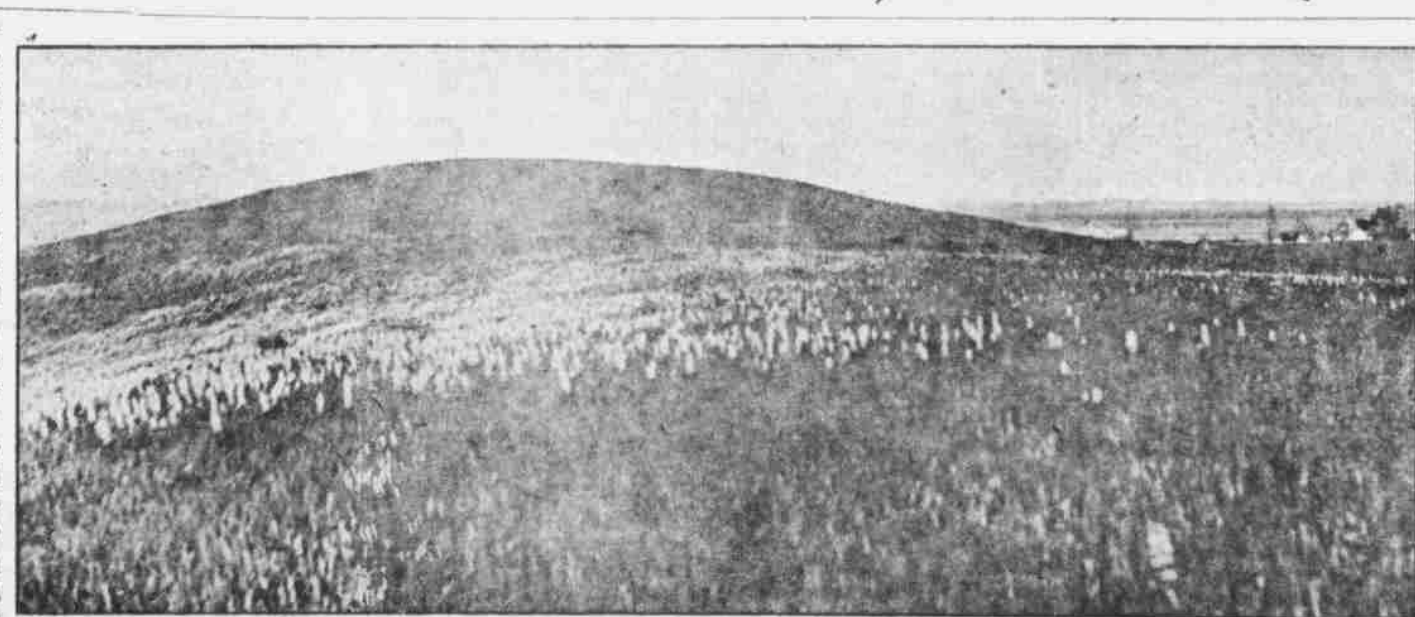
STATEMENT OF MR. T. J. MEDDOCK

THE CALIFORNIA PETROLEUM AND REFINING COMPANY

Gentlemen:

I take pleasure in sending you a brief statement upon your oil holdings of Colusa Co. California.

First of all, you are centrally located in what is almost certain to be in the near future one of the great oil producing districts of California. Next in



line is that most wonderful structure commonly called a "dome" or sign post for geologists. Undoubtedly this dome was forced up by great pressure, for it seemingly has no connection whatever with a glacier slide, considering the distance it lies from the nearest mountains, which is a low range, and practically only foothills.

The quality of the oil produced in that section is almost without an equal, and according to a cross section map made by the Tuscan Oil Company which is operating in that district, which I have examined thoroughly, and no doubt that company has proven to be correct, by the drillings of their well. I find that the formation and all surface indications are most excellent. After a further and more thorough examination which I will make very soon I will forward to you a full detailed report, and the possibility of your property.

Respectfully
 (Signed) T. J. MEDDOCK,
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